Please add the following new claims:

--38. A method of stimulating epithelial cells *in vivo* comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide has a molecular weight of between about 16 and about 30 kDa and stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than one-fold stimulation of NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, as expressed as fold stimulation over background.

40. The method of claim 38, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal thymidine incorporation in BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than 1/50th maximal thymidine incorporation in NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, when maximal thymidine incorporation of NIH/3T3 cells is determined by stimulation with aFGF or bFGF.

41. The method of claim 38, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal thymidine incorporation in BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than 1/10th maximal thymidine incorporation in NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, when maximal thymidine incorporation of NIH/3T3 cells is determined by stimulation with EGF or TGF-alpha.

42. The method of claim 38, wherein the maximal stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocytes by said polypeptide obtained within the concentration range of 0.1 to 3 nanomolar is at least twice that obtained with bFGF within the same concentration range.

43. The method of claim 38, wherein said polypeptide is glycosylated.

44. The method of claim 38, wherein said polypeptide is unglycosylated.

45. The method of claim 38, wherein said polypeptide is administered in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

46. The method of claim 38, wherein said polypeptide has a specific activity of at least 3.4×10^4 units per milligram, whereby one unit of activity is defined as that amount of the polypeptide that causes half of the maximal possible stimulation of DNA synthesis in BALB/MK cells, as measured by fold stimulation over background.

47. The method of claim 38, wherein said polypeptide is isolated from a human cell.

48. The method of claim 38, wherein said polypeptide has a molecular weight of between about 28 and about 30 kDa.

49. A method of accelerating or improving the healing of a wound involving tissue of epithelial origin, said method comprising administering to the wound site of a patient, an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide has a molecular weight of between about 16 and about 30 kDa and stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3

fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation.

50. The method of claim 49, wherein said polypeptide is administered in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

51. The method of claim 49, wherein said administering is topical administration.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the polypeptide is topically administered to the skin or eye.

53. The method of claim 52, wherein the polypeptide is topically administered to the skin.

54. The method of claim 52, wherein the polypeptide is topically administered to the cornea of the eye.

55. The method of claim 52, wherein the polypeptide is administered in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

56. The method of claim 52, wherein said polypeptide has a molecular weight of between about 28 and 30 kDa.

57. A method of stimulating epithelial cells *in vivo* comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of Figure 7 or a segment thereof, wherein said polypeptide stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to

NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation.

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58. The method of claim 57, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than one-fold stimulation of NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, as expressed as fold stimulation over background.

59. The method of claim 57, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal thymidine incorporation in BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than 1/50th maximal thymidine incorporation in NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, when maximal thymidine incorporation of NIH/3T3 cells is determined by stimulation with aFGF or bFGF.

60. The method of claim 57, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal thymidine incorporation in BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than 1/10th maximal thymidine incorporation in NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, when maximal thymidine incorporation of NIH/3T3 cells is determined by stimulation with EGF or TGF-alpha.

61. The method of claim 57, wherein the maximal stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocytes by said polypeptide obtained within the concentration range of 0.1 to 3 nanomolar is at least twice that obtained with bFGF within the same concentration range.

Sub 52

62. The method of claim 57, wherein said polypeptide is administered in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

63. The method of claim 57, wherein the polypeptide is a segment of the amino acid sequence of Figure 7.

64. The method of claim 63, wherein the polypeptide comprises (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 that said polypeptide has said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells, and (b) amino acids 65-194 of Figure 7.

65. The method of claim 64, wherein said polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

66. The method of claim 64, wherein said polypeptide further comprises Met at the N-terminus.

67. The method of claim 64, wherein said polypeptide is unglycosylated.

68. The method of claim 67, wherein said unglycosylated polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

69. The method of claim 63, wherein the polypeptide consists of (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 that said polypeptide has said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells, and (b) amino acids 65-194 of Figure 7.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein said polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

71. The method of claim 69, wherein said polypeptide is unglycosylated.

72. The method of claim 70, wherein said unglycosylated polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

73. The method of claim 57, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acids 32-194 of Figure 7.

74. The method of claim 73, wherein said polypeptide is unglycosylated.

75. The method of claim 74, wherein said polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

76. The method of claim 73, wherein said polypeptide further comprises Met at the N-terminus.

77. The method of claim 73, wherein said polypeptide further comprises at the amino terminus, amino acids 1-31 of Figure 7.

78. The method of claim 57, wherein said polypeptide consists of amino acids 32-194 of Figure 7.

79. The method of claim 78, wherein said polypeptide is unglycosylated.

80. The method of claim 78, wherein said polypeptide is glycosylated.

81. The method of claim 78, wherein said polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

82. A method of accelerating or improving the healing of a wound involving tissue of epithelial origin, the method comprising administering to the wound site of a patient an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or

unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of Figure 7 or a segment thereof, wherein said polypeptide stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation.

D1 cont

83. The method of claim 82, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than one-fold stimulation of NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, as expressed as fold stimulation over background.

84. The method of claim 82, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal thymidine incorporation in BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than 1/50th maximal thymidine incorporation in NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, when maximal thymidine incorporation of NIH/3T3 cells is determined by stimulation with aFGF or bFGF.

85. The method of claim 82, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal thymidine incorporation in BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than 1/10th maximal thymidine incorporation in NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, when maximal thymidine incorporation of NIH/3T3 cells is determined by stimulation with EGF or TGF-alpha.

86. The method of claim 82, wherein the maximal stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocytes by said polypeptide obtained within the concentration range of 0.1 to 3 nanomolar is at least twice that obtained with bFGF within the same concentration range.

87. The method of claim 82, wherein the polypeptide is a segment of the amino acid sequence of Figure 7.

88. The method of claim 87, wherein the polypeptide comprises (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 that said polypeptide has said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells, and (b) amino acids 65-189 of Figure 7.

89. The method of claim 88, wherein said polypeptide is administered in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

90. The method of claim 87, wherein the polypeptide comprises (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 that said polypeptide has said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells, and (b) amino acids 65-194 of Figure 7.

91. The method of claim 82, wherein said polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

92. The method of claim 90, wherein said polypeptide further comprises Met at the N-terminus.

93. The method of claim 90, wherein said polypeptide is unglycosylated.

94. The method of claim 93, wherein said unglycosylated polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

95. The method of claim 87, wherein the polypeptide consists of (a) a sufficient number of amino acids 32-64 that said polypeptide has said greater stimulatory activity on BALB/MK

cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells, and (b) amino acids 65-194 of Figure 7.

96. The method of claim 95, wherein said polypeptide is unglycosylated.

Dcont

97. The method of claim 96, wherein said unglycosylated polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

98. The method of claim 82, wherein said administering is topical administration.

99. The method of claim 98, wherein said polypeptide is topically administered to the skin or eye.

100. The method of claim 99, wherein said polypeptide is topically administered to the skin.

101. The method of claim 99, wherein said polypeptide is topically administered to the cornea of the eye.

102. The method of claim 82, wherein said polypeptide comprises amino acids 32-194 of Figure 7.

103. The method of claim 102, wherein said polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

104. The method of claim 102, wherein said polypeptide further comprises Met at the N-terminus.

105. The method of claim 102, wherein said polypeptide further comprises at the amino terminus, amino acids 1-31 of Figure 7.

106. The method of claim 82, wherein said polypeptide consists of amino acids 32-194 of Figure 7.

107. The method of claim 106, wherein said polypeptide is unglycosylated.

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108. The method of claim 106, wherein said polypeptide is glycosylated.

109. The method of claim 106, wherein said polypeptide is formulated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

SUB I-29

110. A method of inhibiting keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) activity *in vivo*, the method comprising administering to a patient a KGF activity-inhibiting amount of a pharmaceutical composition, wherein said pharmaceutical composition comprises

(a) an antibody that binds KGF and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

111. A method of inhibiting keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) activity *in vitro*, the method comprising administering to cells a KGF activity-inhibiting amount of a composition, wherein said composition comprises (a) an antibody that binds KGF and (b) a carrier.

112. The method of claim 111, wherein said cells are epithelial cells.

113. The method of claim 112, wherein said epithelial cells are keratinocytes.

SUB I-30

114. A method of stimulating epithelial cells *in vitro* comprising contacting epithelial cells with an epithelial cell stimulating amount of a glycosylated or unglycosylated keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide has a molecular weight of between about 16 and about 30 kDa and stimulates a greater difference in fold stimulation

of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells relative to NIH/3T3 fibroblasts when compared to the difference in fold stimulation of BALB/MK cells relative to NIH/3T3 cells stimulated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), as measured by percent of maximal H^3-thymidine incorporation.

D1 cont

115. The method of claim 114, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than one-fold stimulation of NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, as expressed as fold stimulation over background.

116. The method of claim 114, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal thymidine incorporation in BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than 1/50th maximal thymidine incorporation in NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, when maximal thymidine incorporation of NIH/3T3 cells is determined by stimulation with aFGF or bFGF.

117. The method of claim 114, wherein an amount of said polypeptide that stimulates maximal thymidine incorporation in BALB/MK keratinocyte cells, stimulates less than 1/10th maximal thymidine incorporation in NIH/3T3 fibroblasts, when maximal thymidine incorporation of NIH/3T3 cells is determined by stimulation with EGF or TGF-alpha.

118. The method of claim 114, wherein the maximal stimulation of BALB/MK keratinocytes by said polypeptide obtained within the concentration range of 0.1 to 3 nanomolar is at least twice that obtained with bFGF within the same concentration range.

119. The method of claim 114, wherein said cells are keratinocytes.